

d. Mixed Numbers:

(1) In a mixed number, the fraction is joined to the whole number by a hyphen, and the number sign is not repeated before the fraction. The fraction may not be carried over to the beginning of a new line. When a mixed number is printed with a space between the whole number and the fraction, in braille a hyphen is substituted for the space. **Ex:**

$$2 \frac{1}{2} \quad 85 \frac{5}{16}$$

(2) (11-95) Regardless of sequence, when two mixed numbers, a mixed number and a whole number, or a mixed number and a simple fraction, are connected by a hyphen or a dash, the number sign must be repeated after the connecting hyphen or dash. **Ex:**

$$1-1\frac{1}{2}$$

$$2\frac{5}{8}-3\frac{3}{8}$$

$$4-4\frac{3}{8}$$

$$3\frac{5}{8}-4$$

$$\frac{1}{4}-1\frac{1}{2}$$

$$1\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}-2-2\frac{1}{2}$$

e. Oblique Stroke: The sign $\cdot\cdot$ represents the oblique stroke, bar, or slash, and is used whenever the symbol it represents appears in print, except when it is used in the writing of dates (see §27.e.). When an oblique stroke occurs between numbers other than fractions, the number sign should be repeated before the second number. Similarly, when an oblique stroke occurs between capitalized abbreviations, the capital sign should be repeated. When an oblique stroke occurs between words and the words must be divided between lines, the hyphen should be inserted following the oblique stroke. **Ex:**

B/S (Bill of Sale) $\cdot\cdot$ and/or $\cdot\cdot$

£5/3/2 (sterling coinage) $\cdot\cdot$

7/11/59 $\cdot\cdot$

Model 09/52 $\cdot\cdot$

USOM/APO $\cdot\cdot$

typist/- $\cdot\cdot$

stenographer $\cdot\cdot$

f. Decimals:

(1) The sign \cdot represents the decimal point and is placed between the number sign and the numbers of a decimal fraction. When a decimal fraction is joined to a whole number to form a decimal mixed number, the number sign is placed only before the whole number. **Ex:**

.7 \cdot 8.93 \cdot

c. Following are the braille symbols for certain rare Roman numerals. (A Transcriber's Note should be inserted giving the meaning of these symbols whenever they first appear.) **Ex:**

I	(500)	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	i	(500)	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
\bar{X}	(10,000)	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	\bar{x}	(10,000)	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
\bar{C}	(100,000)	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	\bar{c}	(100,000)	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
\bar{M}	(1,000,000)	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	\bar{m}	(1,000,000)	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠